











# Hughes and Hough

ARCHITECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT,  
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and

General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"

COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:

A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address

MILKTON HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 11th & 12th September, 1914,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,

Des Vaux Road, Corner

of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CUNOS,

JUST ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI.

Comprising—

Chinese Porcelain of every description,

Brasses, Bronzes, etc., etc., of the Sung,

Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and

Towkung Dynasties.

Also

A number of Valuable Chinese Paintings

and Engravings, Embroideries, Jadestone

Ornaments, Old Chinese Lacquered Ware,

amber Beads, Ivory, etc., etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view Thursday, 10th September.

The Undersigned have been authorized

to refund purchase money if not found as

specified within one week.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th September, 1914, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner

of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—

TEAKWOOD, &c.—Two Upholstered

Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room

Furniture, &c., Arm-chairs and Sofas,

Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brass-

mounted Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes,

Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner

Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert

Servants, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware,

Cooking Stoves, (New), Kitchen Utensils,

Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also

Two Pianos in good condition, Inlaid

Desks, Old Bronze Figures, Electric

Reading Lamps, etc., 1 Marble Clock,

Iron Safe, American Ice Chest, Typewriter,

Grandfather's Clock, Silk Window

Curtains, and Lace and Mosquito curtains

(new), etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1914.

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## NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

AND

BOOK BINDING.

DOES AT—

THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,

Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

Artistically Arranged and

Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery

guaranteed.

you send us the copy we do the rest.

FOR a good Solid meal a la Cart or

Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liqueurs

the best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

# W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Kowloon Bay

## SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS

VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,  
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,  
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.  
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

## WAR NEWS.

### MAROHEDIAN INDIANS AND THE WAR.

How to Help the Government.

Moulvie Wahed Hossain, President of the

British Rule, which has so admirably

afforded safety and protection to our

life and property without any cause

for anxiety on our part. Our education

and improvement of our country are

undoubtedly due to the administration of

His Majesty's Government in India.

We owe much to the British Rule and we

are grateful to His Britannic Majesty for

the privileges and concessions granted to

us from time to time. We have on many

occasions expressed our gratitude and pro-

fessed our undoubted loyalty to the British

throne. But if there be any occasion for

showing our sincere loyalty in practical

form, this is the proper time. We should

therefore be up and doing and adopt prac-

tical measures to serve our Sovereign and

Country on this grave occasion. I would

therefore suggest the following four

methods of action for adoption by which I

think we shall be able to usefully serve our

sovereign and Country according to individ-

ual capacity, degree of fortune and posi-

tion in life:—(1) Men of good physique

and courage should enrol themselves as

volunteers if permitted by Government to

serve as such.

(2) Men of peaceful habits should form

an Ambulance Association.

(3) Men of active habits and having local

experience should serve as patrol parties

under the District Officers to preserve

local peace, when necessary. For this

purpose patrol parties consisting of the

responsible number of men should be formed

in every district.

(4) Men advanced in age or otherwise

unable to serve in any of the above

methods should start when the time comes

to administer relief Societies locally to

administer relief to those who will be thrown

out of employment or affected by the

consequences of the War.

We should not be fastidious in selecting

the mode of rendering our services to the

State. If the Army stands in our way or if

the Government do not see their way to

grant permission to Indians of enrolment

as volunteers, we should not grumble but

direct our attention to other courses of

action that may be open to us, and thus

spontaneously show to the Government

and that have a mind to serve our Emperor

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## MAIN ARMIES RESTING.

Washington, 31st August.

The story of the critical condition of

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, is now

described as a canard.

The main armies are now resting follow-

ing the consecutive days of the bloodiest

battle the world has ever seen.

Lord Kitchener declares that Great

Britain requires a million men to put into

the field against Germany.

The Russians have crossed the Vienna

and Dnieper routing the Austrians troops.

Two million men are engaged in this battle

line which extends for 180 miles.

The prospects of the present have led to a

series of foodstuffs to reduce their prices in

the United States and there is a general

downward trend save for sugar and flour

whose prices remain stationary at a high

figure.

## ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial

Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League

the following decision was arrived at:

That a provisional list be opened for the

enrolment of individuals for active service

in India or abroad from the age of 18 to 30,

coming up to a prescribed physical

standard. The object of this enrolment is

to provide materials for the formation of

an Anglo Indian regiment and has nothing

to do with the volunteer movement.

## GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The German harvest is good and it is

stated that Germany has a year's food

supply.

## BULGARIA'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

It is stated in Brussels that the Bulgar-

ian Government has told Bulgarian

officers in Belgium, of whom there are a

fairly large number, that they are author-

ized to take service in the Belgian Army

if they desire.

## RECORD FEAT OF TERRITORIALS.

Snuggled into a hollow beside the Wolmer

Forest, of which the sturdy demagogue,

William Cobbett, wrote so charmingly,

there are just now some 12,000 Territorial

troops, with a matter of 2,000 horses, not

to mention 100 field pieces (which include

four of the celebrated 4.7 guns made

famous by the siege of Ladysmith), a

couple of hundred wagons of all sorts and

sizes, and all the other impedimenta of

a military division.

The Territorials are engaged in a

division training at Woolwich. For this

particular division is going to demon-

strate to the opponents of the voluntary

system that Territorials, instead of taking

six months to become efficient soldiers, can

take the road and go on track after less

than six days of preliminary training, write

the Aldershot correspondent of the "Man-

chester Guardian."

"Yes," sneers the critic, "but Tommy

Atkins can turn out in six hours." Quite

so, Tommy Atkins is always equipped to

take the road, while the Territorials are</







## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE WAR.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH ON  
THE FIGHTING.ALLIES CONTINUED SUCCESS  
IN FRANCE.

## THE GERMANS RETREATING.

## INDIA'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

70,000 Combatants.

London, Sept. 9, 1.30 p.m.  
A telegram from Simla states that the Viceroy, in a great speech to the Council, said that it was no longer a secret that India had already despatched two splendid Divisions of Infantry and one Cavalry Brigade, while three more Cavalry Brigades would follow immediately. It was a source of the utmost pride and satisfaction that the whole of India had already been able to send over 70,000 combatants.

His Excellency also announced that six Maharajahs and three Nawabs and other members of Indian nobility were accompanying the Force.

## THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE DOMINIONS.

London, Sept. 9.  
The Press Bureau has issued the King's Message to the Dominions. The Colonial Office telegraphed it to all the Governors last night.

## GERMANS FALLING BACK BEFORE THE BRITISH.

London, Sept. 9, 6.15 p.m.  
A Paris communique says that this afternoon the situation remained satisfactory. "On our left, although the Germans have been reinforced, they are falling back before the British," the message continues. "In our centre the advance is slow but general. There has been no action on our right wing. There is no change in the Vosges and Alsace."

## ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, Sept. 9.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that to-morrow he would propose a vote for additional men for the Army.

## GREAT BATTLE RAGING OVER A WIDE AREA.

London, Sept. 8, 7.25 p.m.  
A communique issued in Paris this afternoon says that the Allied Left Wing, with Advance Guards from the Paris Garrison, continues to advance. They have progressed from the banks of the River Ourcq to Montmirail.

7.25 p.m.  
Another communique issued in Paris, says: "A German Division on the line from Nancy to Chateau Salins attacked our Right, but were repulsed to the North. Further Eastward we retook Mandray Ridge and Fourmichon Pass."

7.45 p.m.  
A third communique says that the enemy's Right Wing is retiring in the direction of Marne.

Between Meaux and Sezanne the English and French troops have taken a number of prisoners, including an Infantry Battalion and a Company with mitrailleuse and caissons.

8.10 p.m.  
A fourth communique states that there was a violent engagement in the centre of the line between Fere-Champenoise and Vitry-le-Francois, and the southern extremity of Argonne. The enemy did not succeed in repulsing the French anywhere. The Germans have lost ground at Vitry where they fell back.

## TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

## General Position Satisfactory.

London, Sept. 9, 12.38 a.m.  
The Official Press Bureau announces that the general position continues to be satisfactory. The pressure against the enemy continues along the whole of the Allied Front. "The British were engaged all day, and the enemy opposed to the British, after a stubborn resistance, retired and are now crossing to the north of the Marne river."

The fifth French army advanced with equal success, and reports captures.

The sixth French army on the Ourcq were heavily engaged but repulsed the enemy.

The Germans suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home.

The British casualties are small in proportion to the nature of the fighting.

The result of the two days' operations hitherto have been very satisfactory.

## SURVEY OF OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

The following is a full account of the official despatch received by H.E. the Governor yesterday:—

September 5th, 1914.  
General survey in continuation of that issued August 30th of the operations of the British Army during the last week.

No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have indeed been battles in various parts of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude but in this war they are merely incidents of the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the Allied forces necessitated by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the western theatre while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

The British expeditionary army has conformed to the general movement of the French forces and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff since the battle at Cambrai on August 26th, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by enormous force.

The Seventh French Army has come into operation on our left and this in conjunction with the Fifth Army on our right has generally taken the strain and pressure off our men. The Fifth French Army in particular on August 26th advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement and a considerable battle developed to the south of Guise. In this the Fifth French Army gained a marked and solid success driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German Army Corps—the Tenth, the Guard and a Reserve Corps. It is believed that the Commander of the Tenth German Corps was among those killed.

In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits that flowed from it, the general retirement to the south continued and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rearguards. On August 30th and

## BY TELEGRAPH.

31st the British covering and delaying troops were frequently engaged and on September 1st a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans which brought about a sharp action in the neighbourhood of Compiègne. This action was fought principally by the First British Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack which was most strongly pressed was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them and until ten German guns had been captured. The brunt of this desperate affair fell upon our Guards Brigade who lost in killed and wounded about 300 men.

After this engagement the men were no longer molested. Wednesday, September 2nd, was the first quiet day they had had since the battle of Mons on August 23rd. During the whole of the period marching and fighting had been continuous and in the whole period the British casualties had amounted to about 15,000 officers and men. The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front with repeated retirements has led to a large number of officers and men and even small parties missing their way and getting separated and it is known that a very considerable number of these now included in the total casualties will rejoin the colours safely. These losses though heavy in so small a force have in no wise affected the spirits of the troops. They do not amount to a third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. Our army has been reinforced to more than the extent of its losses. The British army is now south of the Marne and is in line with the French forces on the right and left.

The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and are marching in a south-westerly direction towards the Marne and towards the left and centre of the French line. The First German Army is reported to be between La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Montmirail. The Second German Army after taking Rheims has advanced to Chateau Thierry and to the east of that place. The Fourth German Army is reported to be marching south on the West of the Argonne between Suippes and Villa-sur-Tourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on September 3rd. The Seventh German Army has been repulsed by a French corps near Reims. It would therefore appear that the enveloping movement upon the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans, either because it is no longer practicable to continue such a great extension or because the alternative of a direct attack upon the allied line is preferred. Whether this change of plan by the Germans is voluntary or whether it has been enforced upon them by the strategic situation and the great strength of the allied armies in their front will be revealed by the course of events. There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the results would not be doubtful. Their superior training and intelligence has enabled the British to use open formations with effect and thus to cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The Cavalry who have had more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address have definitely established their superiority. Sir John French's reports dwell on this marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service over the Germans; the Cavalry, he says, do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted with three times their numbers. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. The German troops will not face our infantry fire and as regards our artillery they have never been opposed by less than three or four times their numbers.

The following incidents have been mentioned during the action at Le Cateau on August 26th:—

During the action at Le Cateau on the 26th August the whole of the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. These continued to serve one gun and kept a sound rate of fire, and came unhurt from the battle-field.

On another occasion a portion of a supply column was cut off by a detachment of German Cavalry, and the officer in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused, and, starting his motors off at full speed, dashed safely through, losing only two lorries.

Our soldiers in spite of the hot weather and long marches look well and hearty and the horses in consequence of the amount of hay and oats in the fields are in excellent condition.

In short it may be said that the war so far as it has advanced has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of the British arms and of achieving notable and substantial successes.

## THEIR MAJESTIES VISITING THE WOUNDED.

London, Sept. 8, 6.45 p.m.  
Never a day passes without their Majesties the King and Queen visiting the wounded.

## BELFAST TO SUPPLY TWO BRIGADES.

London, Sept. 8, 6.45 p.m.  
Belfast alone will supply immediately two Brigades to Lord Kitchener's Army.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

London, Sept. 8, 9.45 p.m.  
Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a deputation, said that he was willing to help the municipalities to raise money to relieve distress. They must, however, husband their resources to the utmost, because the last few hundred millions might win the war. These, thank God, the enemy could not raise. "We must all work together," he added, "and carry the old country to triumph." (Cheers.)

## THE GERMANS RETREATING.

## Violent Fighting In The Centre.

London, Sept. 9, 5.45 a.m.  
An official announcement published in Paris at midnight stated that the retreating German right wing had crossed the Petit Morin. In order to protect their communications they made violent but fruitless attacks on the Allies on the right bank of the Ourcq.

The British are pursuing the offensive in the direction of Marne. On the plateau north of Sezanne the French troops are advancing, though slowly.

A violent and fluctuating battle is raging in the centre of the line. The situation on the right in the direction of Nancy and the Vosges is good.

## RUSSIANS STILL DEFEATING THE AUSTRIANS.

London, Sept. 9, 5.45 a.m.  
It is announced in Petrograd that there was a battle all day on Sunday along the whole of the Austrian front, the Austrians' centre retreating.

Desperate fighting is proceeding at Rawauka in the region of the Russian offensive, on the left bank of the Vistula, with favourable results.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

The following Havas telegram has been kindly sent to us through the French Consulate:—

The Allied Armies are continually progressing in the region of Paris. The Germans were forced to retire in the direction of Marne between Meaux and Sezanne, leaving behind them many prisoners, machine guns, ammunition and wagons. Very hard fighting took place between La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Vitry-le-Francois, where the Germans have been compelled to fall back. In the region of Nancy the French repulsed the German attack and took back the Vosges at Mandray and the Fort de Vaux.

The situation in Alsace is unchanged. The Russians continue the offensive in Galicia; they are reported to have taken Mielad in South Lombardy.

An official communique from the French Government, through Peking, September 9th, 7.30 p.m. says: On the 7th inst. the offensive taken by the Anglo-French troops, who attacked the German army at Reims, was continued. Two German army corps were thrown back in the direction of Metz. The Fourth German army attacked the Allied Divisions south of Vitry-le-Francois and were also compelled to march back.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## HOME RACING.

## Result of the St. Leger.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The St. Leger Stakes (650 sovs. by subscription of 50 sovs. each, 11 ft. or 5 sovs. only if declared by the last Tuesday in March, 1913; for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1911; colts 9st, fillies 8st 11lb; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovs out of the race; if sufficient surplus be not obtained from subscriptions to give the second at least 400 sovs and the third at least 200 sovs the difference to be made up by the Race Fund: St. Leger Course (about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards) (537 entries).—Closed August 27, 1912) run at Doncaster Sept. 9, resulted as follows:—

Mr. J. B. Joel's Black Jester..... (Walter Griggs) 1  
Sir John Thursty's Kennymore..... (E. Templeman) 2  
Sir John Thursty's Cressingham..... (Jellies) 3  
Won by five lengths. Three lengths between second and third.

## The Betting.

The Course betting was:—  
10 to 1 against Black Jester  
7 to 2 ..... Kennymore  
100 to 1 Cressingham

## Also Ran.

His Majesty's Brakespear. (H. Jones) (Bullock)  
Ld. Derby's Dan Russell..... (Rickaby)  
Mr. H. Cholmondeley's Gloriosa..... (Prout)  
Mr. H. Cholmondeley's Evansdale..... (W. Haxley)  
Mr. W. Astor's Trois Temps..... (Heckford)  
Mr. H. Cholmondeley's Hapsburg (Foy)  
Mr. H. J. King's Peter the Hermit..... (Watson)  
Mr. J. J. Maher's Walton Heath..... (Donoghue)  
Mr. W. Hall Walker's Carrickfergus..... (Wheatley)  
Mr. W. Hall Walker's White Lie..... (Saxby)  
Mr. W. Hall Walker's White Prophet..... (Lancaster)  
Mr. J. A. Dawson's Courageous..... (Watts)  
Mr. F. Marham-Townsend's Polygamist (Escott)  
Ld. Carnarvon's Magyar..... (Randall)

## PRINCE ALBERT.

London, Sept. 9.  
Prince Albert, their Majesties second eldest son, was to-day operated on for appendicitis at Aberdeen. His condition is satisfactory.

## OBITUARY.

Sir John Henniker Heaton.

London, Sept. 9.  
The death is announced of Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bt., at the age of 66.

(Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bt., was best known as the father of the Penny Postage system, and was a notable advocate of international postal reforms.—Ed.)

## (Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

## DOMESTIC BONDS.

Peking, Sept. 9.  
The officials of the Board of Communications have subscribed a fifth of their salaries towards the Domestic Bonds.

## CHINA'S CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Peking, Sept. 9.  
The third reading of the Bill regulating Chambers of Commerce has passed through the State Council.

## COMMISSIONER OF SOUTHERN HUNAN.

Peking, Sept. 9.  
A Presidential Mandate appoints Ng Cheung Jing commissioner of Southern Hunan.

## THE YANGTZE DEFENCES.

Peking, Sept. 9.  
Lau Kua Hung is inspecting the Yangtze defences while en route to Shanghai.

## CHINESE WARSHIP OVERDUE.

Peking, Sept. 9.  
The "Kwang Tai" is four days overdue. Certain steamer sighted a disabled steamer between Foochow and Wanchow.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

The Manager of the local branch of this Bank informs us that he received this morning the following telegram from the London Office:—  
"The Directors have resolved to place a dividend of the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. on the 12 per cent. per annum rate of Income Tax."

## Weismann's

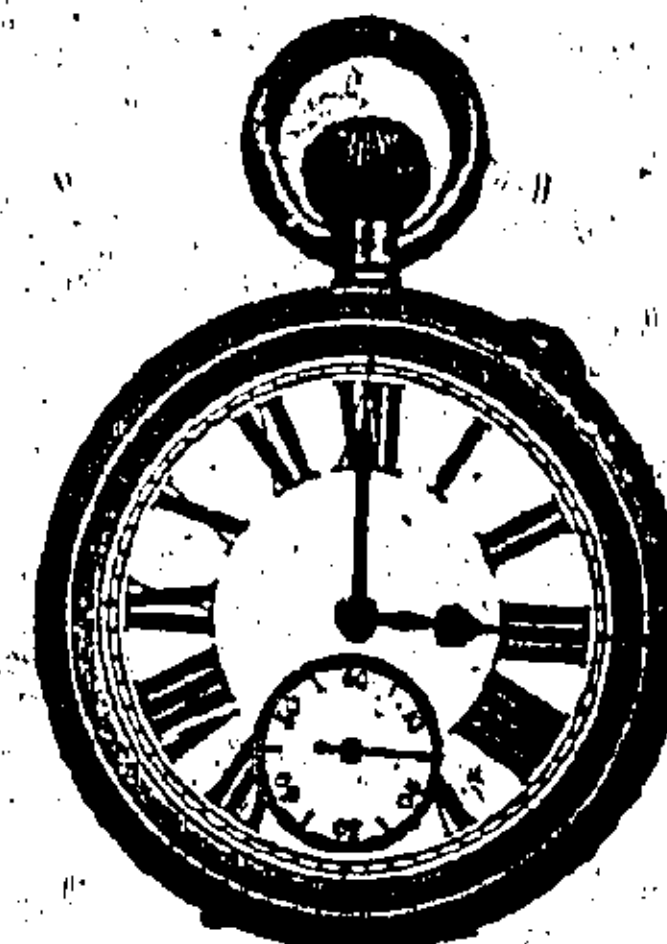
For BREAD

## Weismann's

For CAKES

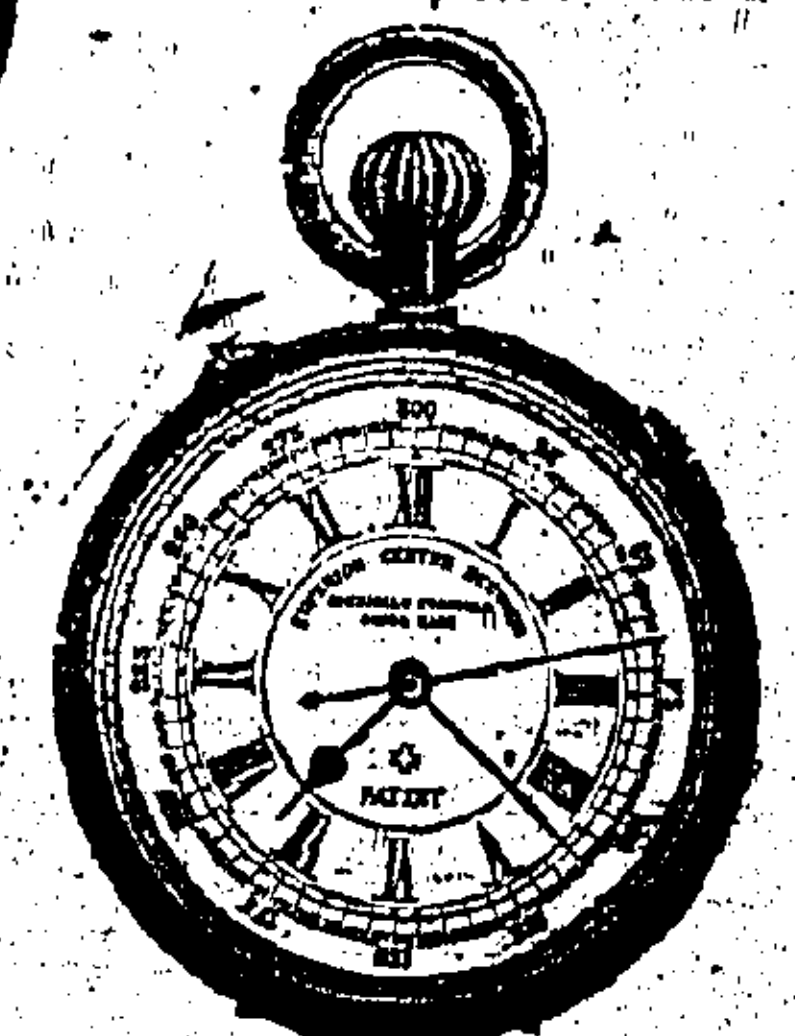
## Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

NEW SWISS MADE  
WATCHES

A SERVICEABLE WATCH  
NICKLE CASE, BOLD ROMAN  
NUMERALS, SECOND  
HAND, STEM WIND AND SET  
Price \$5.00 Each  
GOOD VALUE IN GUN  
OXIDISED METAL KEYLESS  
WATCHES DUST PROOF  
CASE

Price \$8.75 Each.



A WELL MADE SWISS  
WATCH.  
STRONG NICKLE CASE  
DUST PROOF CASE, ROMAN  
NUMERALS, SECOND  
HAND, GILT  
HANDS, STEM WIND AND  
SET.

Price \$7.50 Each.

STOP WATCHES PRICE \$8.75 Each.  
WRIST WATCHES PRICE \$1.00 to \$6.50 Each.  
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Clifford Wilkinson's  
Tansan.

## BRIGHT EYES—

THAT JOYOUS INDEX  
TO HEALTH—HOW THEIR  
POSSESSORS ARE ENVIED  
BY THOSE WHOSE EYES ARE  
HEAVY AND DULL! IF  
LADIES WOULD ABANDON  
THE SO-CALLED "HEALTH  
TREATMENTS" SO EXTEN-  
SIVELY ADVERTISED AND  
"DRINK

WILKINSON'S  
TANSAN

REGULARLY WITH THEIR  
MEALS BRIGHT EYES AND  
GOOD HEALTH WOULD BE  
THEIRS.



No Impurities Can Get To Tansan.

Try Our Tansan Lemonade, Ginger Ale

Tonic and Sarsapilla

Inspect the Label and be sure its Wilkinson's

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE &amp; Co. Ltd.

Wine Merchants.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

TELEPHONE No. 115











